"A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED THROUGH ZILLA PARISHAD WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PARBHANI DISTRICT"

A synopsis Submitted to

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1.(1.1) INTRODUCTION:

India is a country of villages. According to the census of 2011in india is 68.84% of the india's 122 crore population lives in rural areas .major of the rural population face the problems of poverty, unemployment and low standard of living.

In golden days the villages in india were economically self sufficient. Demands of rural people were quite limited and they were met by them serves at the local level, The rural population was divided on the basis of profession such as farmers, artisans, servents. Though agriculture was the main occupation but the industry was also very illustrious. Indian handicrafts had worldfame. But during the economic situation got deteriorated and it continuous till today comparing with the urban development. After independence we have made progress in several sides and also are developing in another aspects. But there has been imbalance in the growth & development of our economy. Therefore the benefits of economic development are being enjoyed by a certain group of people.

The people living in urban areas have enjoyed more benefits of economic development than that of the living in rural area. For the purpose of equal sharing in economic development, Regional imbalance. It is necessary that is to be removed. Hence rural development is the need of the time. Father of nation Mahatma Gandhi mention in his numbers of speeches without the empowerment of villages and rural area. The picture of modern india can not be possible. Because villages are backbone of india. Indian culture very different compare to western world. Indian rural area real architect of agricultural economy. And It's booster to Indian economy.

India is a geographical diversity country in the entire world. It's a one the reason there is no shortage of natural resources. Not properly utilize the natural resources. Because people of the rural area is not well aware of utilization of natural resources. Indian society is watching the dream of india will become superpower country in the 21st century .Every coin's two side one bright and one dark , dark side or second side it's a ground level fact we can't ignore .Because rural area's issues are very dark ,during the last 75 years era, the rural areas have not developed as much as they should .So on this situation government made a one solution or golden way of Rural Development .

Rural development is very broad concept kinds of systems in this concept. Zill Parishad is local government or local authority to working the under the state government rural development ministry. But this authority simultaneously implementing the state government policies and plan and central government plans and policies are implemented in rural areas in their jurisdiction area. Zilla Parishad

control whole rural areas development strategies and plan under their surveillance each and every plan workout in rural area.

In the Maharashtra now days existing 34 zilla parishad. In the Marathwada region 8 zilla parishad working at present time. In a Parbhani district 9 panchayat samiti working at current situation. Govt. of Maharashtra and Govt. of India numbers of rural welfare schemes implemented to zilla parishad authority but the after independence last 75^{th} years era the empowerment of rural area is not satisfied. So the implementation of schemes it's victim of red tapism policy. Behind the purpose of making rural development schemes is very ideal to improve educational status, to enhance per day income, to solve health issues in rural area but without the improvement of educational status people mind set can't change. Because Indian society specially living in rural area's people have been following numbers of superstition from ancient time to present era.

Indian people's point view this types of superstition as a inherent part of our culture. So as the major concern government specially focused on rural development. In the rural development kinds of welfare related schemes implemented in rural area like water and sanitation, primary education, primary health center, road & infrastructure etc. Zilla Parishad as principal organisation working at the district level, Maharashtra state's people tell the nickname of the zill parishad is ' Mini Mantralaya'. Because 'Mantralaya' type different kinds of department working under Zill parishad.

The administrative head of zilla parishad is Chief Executive Officer from Indian administrative services and elected chief is President of zilla parishad. Panchayat Samiti work run on taluka level control by zilla parishad. Gram Panchayat working at village level. District Rural Development Agency it's inherent part of zilla parishad District Rural Development Agency has been playing very crucial role in rural development, short form of the organization is DRDA. All of above organizations now days properly effectively working. Their contribution in rural development is remarkable .

1.2) DEFINITION OF RURUAL DEVELOPMENT :-

1. UNITED NATIONS : -

Rural Development is a process of change, by which the efforts of the people themselves are united, those of government authorities to improve their economic, social and cultural conditions of communities in to the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national programme**.** Rural Development is a process of bringing change among rural community from the traditional way of living to progressive way of living. It is also expressed as a movement for progress.

2. CHRISTOPHER.L.ATKINSON (Walden University, Minneapolis, MN, USA) :-

Rural development involves efforts that are economic and social in nature intended to encourage concepts of retention, growth, and expansion in areas outside cities, including improving quality of life for rural residents through such activity.

3. WIKIPEDIA :-

Rural development in general is used to denote the actions and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living in non-urban neighborhoods, countryside, and remote villages. These communities can be exemplified with a low ratio of inhabitants to open space. Agricultural activities may be prominent in this case whereas economic activities would relate to the primary sector, production of foodstuffs and raw materials.

1.3) DIFFERENT SCHEMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT:-

The following are the rural development schemes implemented by zill parishad.

Central Government Schemes:-

1. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee.

2. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana.

3. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

4. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana.

5. Mission Antyodaya.

6. National Social Assistance Programme.

7. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana.

8. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livehoods Mission (NRLM)

9.Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission.

State Government Schemes:-

1. Assistant grants for Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Building .

2. Pilgrim Development Programme.

3. 15th Finance Commission.

4. Chief Minister Gram Sadak Yojana.

5. Special Grant for Public Health to Gram Panchayat.

6. Environmental Balanced Prosperous Village Development Scheme.

7. Special Programme for basic amenities like roads, drains and other under rural villages suggested by people's representative.

2. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:-

Marathwada is one of the backward Region of Maharashtra state, Parbhani is a district which comes under the Marathwada Region and have predominantly agrarian economy. It comprises of nine talukas viz, Parbhani, Selu, Manwat, Pathri, Sonpeth, Jintur, Gangakhed, Purna, Palam.

The research has been carried out to know the contribution of zilla parishad parbhani in rural development structure and rural development schemes implimentation in Parbhani district. Research problem for present study are, how rural area's people are taking benefits of govt schemes? What are the main purposes of rural development? Does rural development schemes helps them to strengthen their financial position?

This research will focus on the reason for increasing Development level of rural area. Is it helps to improve their standard of living or not?

3. IMPORTANCE/ SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:-

For removal of the economic disparities, rural development is must Parbhani district is one of the backward district in the Marathwada region. According to the census of india 2001, 84% of the population of the district is rural population. The most notable thing is that the marathwada region is the most economic backward region in Maharashtra & Parbhani district in the marathwada region.

Both the Government of india & the Government of Maharashtra have introduced several schemes for rural & urban development for the purpose of removal of economic disparities. The schemes for rural development are implemented by zilla parishad of concerned district in its rural area & there by attempt is made to develop economic position of people living in rural area.

The present study is proposed to throw some light on the impact of the schemes for rural development implemented by parbhani zilla parishad in its jurisdiction, and the positive change effected in the life of the poor of the district. For the purpose of taking corrective measures necessary in implementation of the schemes, the study is significant. The study is helpful to Government, Zilla parishad Parbhani for taking necessary action. Following are the different schemes of Rural Development.

4.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

i)To study the importance of rural development in Indian economy.

ii) To identity the schemes for rural development implemented by zilla parishads in Maharashtra.

iii) To study the schemes for rural development implemented by parbhani zilla parishad.

iv) To study the impact of the schemes on rural development in the parbhani district.

v) To study difficulties in implementation of the schemes in the parbhani district.

vi) To study the impact of rural development scheme on the financial position of beneficiaries.

5. HYPOTHESES:-

i) Rural development schemes are playing important role in rural development of india.

ii The rural development schemes are not properly implemented in parbhai district.

iii) The beneficiaries are not taking benefits of rural development schemes in parbhani district.

6. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:-

There may be following limitation of the study.

1. The results of the research work is depend on the information given by the respondents.

2. The present research study has limited geographical scope. This study is limited to Parbhani district only.

3. The present study has limited time period that is 2014 to 2024

4. The research is related to selective rural development scheme.

7. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-

Review of studies reported earlier in the subject of present study have been made for designing conceptual frame work, Methodology and concluding findings in the light of earlier researches. The objective wise recent, reliable, review of literature having direct and indirect bearing on the research study have been collected from Theses, Research Papers, Journals, News Papers, Blogs, Books etc. and analysed. Studies conducted in India on the study of income and saving pattern of state government employees has reviewed and presented in this chapter, reviews has been taken which has the direct and indirect bearing for the present study.

8. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: -

The research will be nature of empirical research. This research is in nature of sample study. Depending upon nature of work to be carried out, it will be decide to use Random and Non-random sampling technique to collect data. Various different methods like questionnaires and observation will be used to collect data.

8.1] DATA COLLECTION: -

The data will be collected to this that is primary and secondary sources for as given below:

8.2] Primary Data: -

Primary data will be collected through questionnaire and interview scheduled.

8.3] Secondary Data: -

The researcher will collect necessary information from the Books, Journals, Magazines, Internet, Newspapers, Articles, M.Phil dissertations and Ph.D Theses related to selected research problem.

8.4) Sample design: -

The researcher will select Parbhani District as study area. In Parbhani district there are 9 talukas. The researcher will select a sample of five village from each talukas randomly. Thus, a total sample of village 45 (9 x 05 = 45) will be selected.

The researcher will select 05 respondents from each of the above selected villages. Thus the sample of 450 (45 x 10 = 450) respondents benefited from financial inclusion are selected.

8.5) Tools & Techniques : -

The researcher can use various statistical tools, techniques and methods such as collection, classification, tabulation, graphic presentation, percentage, averages, correlation and regression analysis etc. The researcher can also apply wherever necessary and possible, tests of significance such as Chi-square Test for drawing inference and testing of hypothesis.

9. CHAPTER SCHEME:

The chapter scheme will be as per follows:

CHAPTER- I - INTRODUCTION :-

This chapter will cover introduction, statement of problem, objectives and hypotheses of the study, scope, significance and limitation of study, research methodology and chapter scheme.

CHAPTER- II –RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-

The research will be nature of empirical research. This research is in nature of sample study. Depending upon nature of work to be carried out, it will be decide to use Random and Non-random sampling technique to collect data. Various different methods like questionnaires and observation will be used to collect data.

CHAPTER-III- REVIEW OF LITERATURE :-

This chapter will comprise published and unpublished literature review & meaning, definition, objectives, characteristics, importance and other theoretical concept of the study, theories and models.

CHAPTER-IV- PROFILE OF PARBHANI DISTRICT :-

In this chapter researcher will be state the profile of parbhani district.

CHAPTER-V- VERIOUS SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY ZILL PARISHAD PARBHANI FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT:-

Zill Parishad Parbhani is a local governing authority. This authority implementing by State government , central government and self sponsored schemes simultaneously.

CHAPTER-VI- SURVEY ANALYSIS :-

Questionnaire will be filled by ten persons from five villages of nine talukas and some selected persons will be interviewed. Based on this survey analysis will be done.

CHAPTER-VII- CONCLUSION ,FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS :-

This chapter will cover summary of findings, conclusions, suggestions, recommendations and guidelines for further study.

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(Research Student) **(Research Guide)**

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